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General and complete disarmament

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

Reducing nuclear danger

Nuclear disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	2
II.	Observations	2
III.	Information received from Governments	6
	Austria	6
	Cuba	7
	Turkmenistan	9

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to requests contained in General Assembly resolutions 66/46, 66/48 and 66/51.

2. In paragraph 3 of resolution 66/46, the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures that they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its sixty-seventh session.

3. In paragraph 5 of resolution 66/48, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to intensify efforts and support initiatives that would contribute towards the full implementation of the seven recommendations identified in the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters that would significantly reduce the risk of nuclear war (see A/56/400, para. 3), and also to continue to encourage Member States to consider the convening of an international conference, as proposed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration (General Assembly resolution 55/2), to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session.

4. In paragraph 23 of resolution 66/51, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution.

II. Observations

5. During the first half of 2012, the international community sought to take stock of the progress made in implementing existing nuclear disarmament and related commitments. The status of those undertakings was addressed at several major international meetings and conferences:

(a) From 30 April to 11 May 2012 in Vienna, the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty. The session was chaired by Ambassador Peter Woolcott of Australia and took place in a positive political atmosphere as Governments sought to carry forward the successful outcome of the 2010 Review Conference. In this connection, the Preparatory Committee was able to adopt its agenda at its first meeting and to move expeditiously to its general debate and focused substantive deliberations. The discussions generally centred on the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference, including with respect to the 2012 Conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. While there was no agreement on the adoption of the Chair's factual summary, the session was generally considered to be a success;

(b) On 19 April 2012, the Security Council, under the presidency of the United States of America, convened a follow-up meeting to the September 2009 Security Council summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament, which was chaired by the President of the United States, Barack Obama. In a statement delivered by the President of the Council (S/PRST/2012/14), the Council

reaffirmed that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery constituted a threat to international peace and security. The Council also expressed its support for existing international efforts to strengthen nuclear security with a view to preventing terrorists and other non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction or their means of delivery;

(c) On 26 and 27 March 2012, the Republic of Korea hosted the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit as a follow-up to the 2010 Washington Nuclear Security Summit. The participating States adopted a communiqué that reaffirmed the commitments made in 2010 to enhance nuclear security and to prevent non-State actors from acquiring nuclear materials. The communiqué also addressed a number of new issues, including, inter alia, enhancing the security of sensitive information, improving the security of radiological sources and ensuring a synergistic and coherent approach to nuclear safety and nuclear security measures in nuclear facilities.

6. The international community saw progress in its efforts to seek the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as Indonesia, one of the States whose ratification is necessary for the Treaty to enter into force, deposited its instrument of ratification on 6 February 2012. On 23 September 2011 in New York, the signatory and ratifying States of the Treaty held the seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty. The Conference, chaired by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Mexico and Sweden, adopted a final declaration and measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.

7. Nuclear-weapon States continued to take steps related to the implementation of their nuclear disarmament commitments and to increased transparency and accountability:

(a) On 27 and 28 June 2012 in Washington, D.C., the nuclear-weapon States held a further meeting aimed at implementing the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In particular, the nuclear-weapon States continued their previous discussions on the issues of transparency, mutual confidence and verification, and considered proposals aimed at the development of a standard form for reporting information on their nuclear-weapon programmes. The nuclear-weapon States agreed on a workplan for a working group, to be chaired by China, that would develop a glossary of definitions for key nuclear terms that would increase mutual understanding and facilitate further discussions on nuclear matters;

(b) At its twenty-fifth summit, held in Chicago on 20 and 21 May 2012, the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) endorsed the outcome of its Deterrence and Defence Posture Review and reaffirmed that its strategic nuclear forces provided the supreme guarantee of the security of the Allies, while also reaffirming their resolve to seek to create the conditions for a world without nuclear weapons. With respect to non-strategic nuclear weapons, NATO committed to develop transparency and confidence-building ideas with the Russian Federation and to further consider what reciprocal actions by the Russian Federation would allow for significant reductions in its forward-based non-strategic nuclear weapons;

(c) On 21 February 2012, India and Pakistan agreed to extend for an additional five years the bilateral Agreement on Reducing the Risk from Accidents

Relating to Nuclear Weapons, which was set to expire on that day. The Agreement is a confidence-building measure aimed at improving national measures and the sharing of information in the event of an accident involving nuclear weapons. The two countries were unable to extend the Agreement on Pre-Notification of Flight Testing of Ballistic Missiles for another five years.

8. Some Governments initiated new efforts aimed at advancing nuclear disarmament objectives and facilitating the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference:

(a) At the 2012 session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, a newly established group of 16 States parties[1] issued a joint statement on the humanitarian dimensions of nuclear disarmament. The group reaffirmed its grave concern at the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and called upon all Treaty States parties, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to give increasing attention to their commitment to comply with international law and international humanitarian law. In this connection, Norway announced its intention to convene a conference in Oslo in 2013 to address the humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons;

(b) On 22 September 2011 in New York, 10 members of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative[2] held their third ministerial meeting, at which they, inter alia, took stock of the implementation of their proposals. Following from the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Review Conference, the Initiative has engaged with the nuclear-weapon States to facilitate the implementation of their nuclear disarmament commitments, including the development of a standard form for reporting information on their nuclear-weapon programmes. On 16 June 2012 in Istanbul, the Initiative held its fourth ministerial meeting, and in a joint ministerial statement, inter alia, pledged to continue their engagement with the nuclear-weapon States on the implementation of the nuclear disarmament commitments, to consider options should the Conference on Disarmament fail to implement a comprehensive programme of work in 2012, and to develop political dialogue and practical cooperation with partners who could contribute to their efforts;

(c) On 12 and 13 October 2011 in Astana, Kazakhstan hosted the International Forum for a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World, at which the Declaration on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free World was adopted. The Declaration sought to reinforce the message that all States possessing nuclear weapons should pursue steps towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons at the earliest possible time. It encouraged negotiations on further steps leading to nuclear disarmament and emphasized the importance of the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and increasing transparency in a way that promoted international stability, peace and undiminished and increased security for all.

9. Despite the above-mentioned efforts, the number of nuclear weapons in national arsenals remains high, with thousands of warheads maintained on high-alert

[1] Austria, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Holy See, Egypt, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, South Africa and Switzerland.

[2] Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and United Arab Emirates.

status and available for launch within a short period of time. Although some nuclear-weapon States and members of NATO have sought to further reduce the role of nuclear weapons in their security policies, a number of States remain committed to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence based on the contemplated first use of nuclear weapons. Nuclear-weapon States have reportedly continued to modernize their nuclear arsenals and nuclear-weapon delivery systems, including through qualitative and quantitative improvements.

10. Disagreements over the issue of missile defence have increasingly emerged as possible impediments to progress in global nuclear disarmament efforts. In March 2011, the United States announced the deployment of an Aegis missile cruiser to the Mediterranean as an initial component of the European Phased Adaptive Approach to ballistic missile defence. At its May 2012 summit in Chicago, NATO announced that the Approach had achieved an interim capability. The Russian Federation in particular continued to express its concerns about the plans to place anti-missile interceptors in Europe. Despite efforts made in 2011 to address these concerns in the NATO-Russia Council, in November 2011 the Russian Federation announced the decision to, inter alia, deploy short-range and conventionally armed Iskander missiles in the region of Kaliningrad.

11. The Conference on Disarmament, at its 2012 session, was again unable to begin either negotiations or substantive deliberations on the basis of an agreed programme of work, despite seemingly promising attempts made early in the session. In particular, under the presidency of Egypt, the Conference considered a new proposal for a programme of work during the 2012 session (see CD/1933/Rev.1) that would have established working groups under each of the four core items. While there was widespread support for the approach set forth in this proposal, there was no consensus within the Conference on its adoption, as one delegation in particular voiced opposition. Following the practice of recent sessions, the Conference has held informal discussions on each of the items on its agenda. In the light of the ongoing stalemate in the Conference, an increasing number of States have expressed interest in exploring alternatives for advancing multilateral disarmament negotiations and many will look to the present session of the General Assembly for action in this regard.

12. In 2012, the United Nations Disarmament Commission began a new three-year cycle, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Enrique Román-Morey of Peru. After extensive consultations, the Commission agreed to the agenda items for this cycle, which include "Recommendations for achieving the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and "Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons". The Commission also agreed to hold two informal meetings, devoted to the elements for a declaration of the 2010s as the fourth Disarmament Decade and to the working methods of the Commission.

13. The Secretary-General and the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs have continued their efforts to promote nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation globally through direct interactions with Governments, civil society and parliamentarians, advocacy and other outreach activities. The Secretary-General has also sought to address emerging issues such as international efforts to improve nuclear safety and security, including through the preparation of a United Nations system-wide study on the implications of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi

nuclear power plant and the convening of the High-level Meeting on Nuclear Safety and Security. In this connection, the Secretary-General has taken the opportunity to emphasize in particular the need to eliminate nuclear weapons at important intergovernmental forums, such as the 2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit and the 19 April 2012 debate of the Security Council on nuclear non-proliferation, disarmament and security.

III. Information received from Governments

14. By a note verbale dated 10 February 2012, all Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General by 31 May 2012 of the efforts and measures that they had taken with regard to the implementation of resolution 66/46, concerning the follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*. To date, Austria, Cuba and Turkmenistan have sent replies, the texts of which are reproduced below. Additional replies received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

Austria

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

The Austrian Government has consistently supported nuclear disarmament efforts. With respect to Austria's commitment to pursue a world without nuclear weapons, it is particularly noteworthy that in 1999, the Austrian Parliament adopted a constitutional law (149/1999) on "a nuclear-free Austria". In its article 1, the law stipulates that "It is prohibited to produce, stockpile, transfer, test or use a nuclear weapon in Austria. It is further prohibited to establish installations for the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Austria."

More recently, Austria's Federal President stated, on the occasion of the September 2009 Security Council summit, that "the prospect of a world without nuclear weapons must become a goal shared by all States. Austria supports the idea of a nuclear weapons convention". Moreover, in March 2010 the Austrian Parliament adopted a decision supported by all parties calling on the Government to work for a world without nuclear weapons and support the Secretary-General's five-point plan.

Austria strongly supports the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions agreed upon at the 2012 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In this context, Austria has been particularly engaged in overcoming the dysfunction of the United Nations disarmament machinery, in particular of the Conference on Disarmament, and the resulting lack of substantive multilateral disarmament negotiations. In 2011, Austria, together with Norway and Mexico, presented a draft resolution to the General Assembly with the aim of taking forward multilateral disarmament negotiations, which in the end was not put to a vote. Given the persistent stalemate, Austria is committed to continue efforts to take forward multilateral disarmament negotiations.

Austria would also like to underscore the importance of the recognition, contained in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference, of the

catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons and the need to comply at all times with international law and international humanitarian law. In this context, Austria, together with a group of like-minded States, presented a joint statement on the humanitarian dimension of nuclear disarmament at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference. Austria is convinced of the need to fundamentally change the discourse on nuclear weapons and to foster the understanding that any use of nuclear weapons would be morally repugnant and devastating in its effects for the whole world and all of humankind. Consequently, Austria is of the view that it is difficult to envisage how any use of nuclear weapons could be compatible with international law, in particular with fundamental principles of international humanitarian law.

Cuba

[Original: Spanish/English]
[30 May 2012]

More than 15 years have elapsed since the International Court of Justice issued its historic advisory opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons.

However, very little progress has been made towards achieving the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Humankind still runs the risk of annihilation as a result of the existence and potential use of more than 20,000 nuclear weapons.

It is disturbing that the use of this kind of weapon remains a fundamental part of the military doctrines of certain nuclear Powers and that their use might be considered even against non-nuclear-weapon States in response to attacks using non-nuclear weapons.

In accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nuclear-weapon States have a legal obligation not only to pursue but also to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament under strict and effective international verification.

Paradoxically, some of the nuclear Powers limit the nuclear problem to the issue of horizontal non-proliferation, to the detriment of nuclear disarmament, while they themselves are updating their nuclear arsenals in what amounts to vertical proliferation.

The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAM), of which Cuba is honoured to be a member, has reaffirmed on several occasions the importance of the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and to bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

Cuba is a State party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the international treaties on chemical and biological weapons. In the United Nations General Assembly, it supports resolutions that advocate the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

As a member of the Conference on Disarmament, Cuba is in favour of giving priority to commencing negotiations on a phased programme for nuclear disarmament, culminating in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons.

The use of nuclear weapons constitutes a flagrant violation of international standards on the prevention of genocide and on environmental protection. Cuba maintains that the use of nuclear weapons is completely immoral and cannot be justified by any concept or security doctrine.

Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, a legally binding international instrument must be concluded, as a matter of priority, whereby nuclear-weapon States commit not to use or threaten to use such weapons against non-nuclear-weapon States.

The existence of nuclear weapons is one of the main challenges to the survival of the human species. At present, there are more than 20,500 nuclear weapons, 5,000 of which are deployed and ready for use. The use of only a fraction of this arsenal would bring about a nuclear winter resulting in the end of life on Earth.

Cuba is extremely concerned that nuclear deterrence continues to be a core part of the defence and security doctrines of some Powers, and the basis for allocating many millions of dollars for the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

In the last 10 years, military expenditure has increased by more than 49 per cent to reach the astronomical figure of 1.74 trillion dollars.

Nuclear disarmament remains the highest disarmament priority, as Cuba has stated repeatedly and at the highest level; a position shared by the leaders of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

The Non-Aligned Movement has submitted a proposal that deserves consideration and contains a plan of action calling for a well-defined schedule for the gradual reduction of nuclear weapons until their complete elimination and prohibition by no later than 2025.

On 28 July 2011 the International Relations Committee of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba adopted a statement on Peace and Nuclear Disarmament which calls upon all of the world's legislative bodies to promote practical steps towards the total elimination of nuclear arsenals, so as to ensure that future generations can live in a peaceful world free of nuclear weapons.

On 3 December 2011 the Summit of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) adopted a special communiqué on the total elimination of nuclear weapons, expressing their strong commitment to the task of convening an international high-level conference to identify ways and methods of eliminating nuclear weapons as soon as possible.

Cuba strongly supports the convening, at the earliest opportunity, of a high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament to determine the necessary steps for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, within a specified time frame, and to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use, and to achieve their destruction.

Pending the achievement of the goal of nuclear disarmament, it is of paramount importance to begin, as a matter of priority, international negotiations to conclude a treaty offering universal and unconditional security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon States concerning the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

The three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty — disarmament, non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy — must be observed strictly and without discrimination or double standards.

Nuclear non-proliferation is not an end in itself but rather a means of attaining nuclear disarmament. The nuclear-weapon States cannot continue calling for the non-nuclear-weapon States to assume ever more stringent non-proliferation commitments when they are not serious about fulfilling their disarmament obligations.

Cuba strictly fulfils each and every one of its obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and other instruments. Cuba also participates in the International Atomic Energy Agency's Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB) on illicit trafficking in nuclear and other radioactive material and, to date, has not reported any incident of this kind.

Safeguards inspections carried out in Cuba by IAEA have demonstrated our firm commitment to the use of nuclear energy solely for peaceful purposes. This has been confirmed by IAEA in its reports on the application of safeguards around the world.

Specific measures should be taken to eliminate undue restrictions on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and on exports to developing countries of material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes. Cuba advocates respect for the choices and decisions of each State party with regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Turkmenistan

[Original: Russian]
[6 June 2012]

As set out in articles 2 and 3 of the Constitutional Act on the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, of 27 December 1995, the adoption by Turkmenistan of permanent neutrality status shall not affect its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Turkmenistan will contribute in every way towards attainment of the goals of the United Nations.

Turkmenistan recognizes the primacy of the United Nations and its decisions.

Turkmenistan is pursuing a peaceful foreign policy and developing its relations with other countries on the principles of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

In accordance with article 6 of the aforementioned Constitutional Act, Turkmenistan will not possess, produce or distribute nuclear, chemical, bacteriological or other weapons of mass destruction, nor shall foreign States establish military bases on its territory.

In accordance with part 8 of the Military Doctrine for an Independent and Permanently Neutral Turkmenistan, ratified by decree of the President of Turkmenistan on 21 January 2009, under the Constitution of Turkmenistan and the Constitutional Act on the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan shall

recognize the primacy of the universally recognized standards and principles of international law, of the United Nations and of its decisions and, in its foreign policy, shall abide by the principles of permanent positive neutrality, respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States and the inviolability of their borders, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-use of force and non-participation in military blocs and alliances and the furthering of peaceful, friendly and mutually beneficial relations with other countries of the region and all over the world.

Part 9 of the Military Doctrine stipulates that Turkmenistan will not possess, produce, distribute, or transport across its State territory any nuclear, chemical, biological or other weapons of mass destruction, and that it shall favour political, diplomatic and other non military means of preventing, containing and neutralizing military threats at regional and global levels, and collective action by the international community in addressing threats to peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

As stated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of article 254 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan of 10 May 2010, which establishes criminal liability for smuggling:

> 3. The carriage across the customs border of Turkmenistan of narcotic, psychotropic, toxic, poisonous, radioactive or explosive substances, of weapons, explosive devices, firearms or ammunition, of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction, and of materials and equipment that can be used to develop weapons of mass destruction, whose carriage across the customs border of Turkmenistan is covered by special rules, and also of commodities of strategic importance and cultural properties whose carriage across the customs border of Turkmenistan is covered by special rules, shall, if this act is committed through the bypassing of customs control or concealment of the items from the customs authorities or the fraudulent use of documents or customs identification marks, or involves the failure to make a declaration or the making of a false declaration, be punishable by deprivation of liberty for periods of between three and eight years, with or without the confiscation of property.
>
> 4. The act described in paragraph 3 of the present article, if committed:
>
> (a) Repeatedly;
>
> (b) By a group of persons by prior conspiracy or by an organized group;
>
> (c) By an official taking advantage of his or her official position, or by a person exempt from customs control;
>
> (d) With the use of violence against the person carrying out the customs control,
>
> shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for periods of between five and ten years, with or without the confiscation of property.

As stipulated by article 283 of the Criminal Code of Turkmenistan, which establishes criminal liability for the unlawful handling of radioactive or nuclear materials:

1. The unlawful acquisition, storage, use, transfer, destruction, industrial enrichment, alteration, destruction or dispersal of radioactive or nuclear material shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to two years.

2. The same acts, if through negligence they result in human death or other grave consequences, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for a term of up to five years, with or without the confiscation of property.

Under article 284 of the Criminal Code, which establishes criminal liability for breaching the rules on the handling radioactive or nuclear materials, breaching the rules governing the storage, transfer, use, stocktaking and transport of radioactive or nuclear materials and other rules on their handling, if these actions have damaged the physical protection of radioactive or nuclear materials or caused other serious consequences, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for terms of between two and seven years, with or without the confiscation of property.

Article 285 of the Criminal Code, which establishes criminal liability for the theft or extortion of radioactive or nuclear materials, stipulates:

1. The theft or extortion of radioactive or nuclear materials shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for terms of between two and seven years, with or without the confiscation of property.

2. The same acts committed:

(a) Repeatedly;

(b) By a group of persons by prior conspiracy;

(c) By a person taking advantage of his or her official position;

(d) With the use or threat of violence that did not endanger life or health,

shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for terms of between three and ten years, with or without the confiscation of property.

3. The theft or extortion of radioactive or nuclear materials, committed with the use or threat of violence that endangered life or health, or by an organized group or criminal association, shall be punishable by deprivation of liberty for terms of between six and fifteen years, with or without the confiscation of property.

Note

In the meaning of this article, and also of articles 291 and 294 of this Code, an offence shall be considered to be repeated if it was preceded by the commission of one or more offences covered by these same articles or by articles 227-233 and 271-274 of this Code.

Turkmenistan is a party to the following international instruments:

1. Treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (Moscow, Washington, D.C., London, 1 July 1968);

2. Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (24 September 1996);

3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (opened for signature on 3 March 1980);

4. Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (Vienna, 8 July 2005);

5. Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia (8 September 2006, Semipalatinsk);

6. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (13 April 2005, New York).